Wm. H. Aspinwall,
James Brown,
Rebert L Taylor,
Leonardo S. Saurez,
Benjamin Rabeock,
John B. Kitching,
F. A. Delano,
Sam'l Thon parn,
Mortimer Livingsion,
Wm. B. Welmore,
William P. Furniss,
N. G. Betgers,
J. Emathan Smith,
William H. Macy,
B. F. Dawson,
Alyred Ogden, President.
Henry Holdredge, Vice-President.
B. C. Morris, Secretary.

THE TRUE ROAD TO POPULARITY .- BY THE TRUE ROAD TO POPULARITY.—By a cping the only really fashionable Ready-made Clothing in the city—by cutting once but the best fabrics—by employing it best workmen, at hieral wages—by happring from English the sewest styles of goods, and the latest fashing in a vance of other houses—by unewering punctuality and corress—the firm of Jennings & Co. have succeeded in a quiring and securing, without the help of putfic or exaginate of a content of the second with the help of putfic or exaginate of the second with the help of putfic goreans with the help of putfic goreans—the firm of Jennings & Co. have succeeded in a cutting and securing the states of their coatomers are only appreciated. At present they would especially direct attention to their midsamoner stock, a snufactured expressly for warm weather wear. It compeled the putfic of the coatomers are only appreciated. At present they would especially direct attention to their midsamoner stock, a snufactured expressly for warm weather wear. It compeled as a second of the coatomers are at the stabilism and a faish of the Coatomers are at this establism and challenge the or made to measure at this establism and challenge the putfined of the compose of the stabilism and the clothing. W. T. Jennings & Co., No. 231 Broadway, American Hotel.

TANDREWS & LANPHIER. Merchant Tailors, have removed from No 203 to No 627 Broadway, (Brewater's Marble Buildings, between Heuston and Bleeckersta,) where they are prepared to furnish articles in their line at the shortest notice, and the most fashionable materials.

THE MIDSUMMER STOCK AT UNION Hall.—Such a innities variety of Summer Cicthing of the most elegant make, as that oow to be found at Union Hall, corner of Fulton and Nassan ats, was never before offered in New-York. The doors are ever open. Let every man judge for himself. The prices will surprise the most sconomical.

Or If Shires absolutely perfect are tea in Shift's absolutery perfects who have been dis-suppointed leswherr to call on GREEN No. I Astor House, whose plan of measurement is such that it would be about as difficult to get so ill fitting shirt of him as a satisfactory one from an incompetent manufacturer.

DAGUERREOTYPES BY BRADY .- The publicate respectfully is vited to examine the Prize Piotures exhibited at the Wride's Fair, tog their with a large collection of the Portra's of most of the distinguished men of our country, at Baany's Gallery, No. 265 Broadway, corner of Fulton 8.

Ladies, before you go into the country, call on Millers, in Canalet, and get a pair of Linen Gaters for 12; India Rubber, &c., for traveling; for dress, you will find b-autiful Gater Boors, Shpsers, &c.; for Chil-dren, Boots and Shoes of all kinds and prices, at Miller's, No 194 Canalet.

FOWLERS & WELLS, Parenologists and Publishers, Circton Hall, No. 131 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 142 Washington-st., Boston.

WINDOW SHADES AND CURTAIN MATE-BIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.—The best assortment in the city, for sale at reduced prices, wholesale and retail, by KELLY & FERGUSON, Manufacturers and Importers, No. 200

Sugars, Teas, Coffee, &c., constantly on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit fami ies and dealers, at a smell strange on wholesale | rices. Crushed loar sugar 4/9 \$\overline{P}\$ 7 In ; yellow refused 4/: fine Oolong Tea 3; heat quality 4/; choice Young Hysen and Guuppowder S/ and 4/; best old slava C.flee, fresh ground dally, 1/3; old Sumatra 1/: St Demingo 10d J O Fowler, Grocer and Tea dealer, Nos. 250 and 458 Greenwich at., and 76 Vessy-st.

WASHING MADE EASY .- 10,000 families WASHING MADE EASY.—10,900 trainflices are now using Neissois. Chinese Washing Fluid, a sufficient proof of its value; it is a blossed improvement, worthy the attention of every family, for bleaching alone, and will save more than it ones in season and all the hard labor of ratioling. Bowars of coarterfeits. See that you get Neissois. Sold by grooms generally. Agents wanted for all parts of the country. Depot 114 Warrenest. James Pv. E. Manufacturer.

WM. Dayis the proprietor of Dayis's Rahrene pledges himself to the following platform: He will, by the wonderful powers of his Rahvene, change the gray hairs of his Rahvene, change the gray hairs of his constituents to their form recolor. This is done by calling into action the minute coloring plands of the roots thereby causing a new secretion of the natural coloring fluid. Sold at the general depot, No. 366 Grandst., and at Nos. 192 Broadway, 278 Washington st., 362 Hodson-At., and 127 Bowery, New-York; and at Nos. 175 Fulton-st., and 146 Atlantic st., Brocklyn. A PRESIDENT FOR THE OCCASION .-

LYON'S KATHAIRON-For the Hair, to prevent its falling off and turning gray, eradicating Scurf and Uandruff, and the finest toil-t article in the world, giving the hair a clean soft, laxuriant appearance, and im-parting the fragrance of the most delightful flowers. Only 25 cents per bette. Sold by all Deugsies. Perfumers acc, in New York, Brooklyn and throughout the world. Whole-caled by R. Thomas Lyon, No. 161 Broadway.

HAIR DYE AND WIGS .- BATCHELOR'S at No. 4 Wall-st Copy the address, beware of imitations.

GOURAUD'S Liquid Hair Dye is, without exception or reservation, the very best ever invented. Equally celebrated is Gounguo's Medicated Boap for curing propies freckles, salt theam, flesh worms, tetter, sallowness, tan, roughness, &c. Poudre Subtile up-roots hair from any part of the body. Liquid Rouge, Lily White and Hair Gloss, at 67 Walkerst, near Broadway.

Gentlemen who wish to wear CRIS-TABORO'S Wigs or Scalps are requested to use the common Hair Dyes, which will render them baid to a short time. Au contraire, CRISTADORO'S Liquid Hair Dye will pressree, as well as embrown or blacken the hair Applied and sold at CAISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House Private rooms for applying the Dye.

WATTS'S NERVOUS ANTIDOTE, for rhoumatiam, tie delegems, neuralgis, gent, paisy, epilepsy, St. Vitua's dance, paralysis, or any neurosts or nervous debility or affection. Written acknowledgments will be given to return the money if not found hencedelal, at No. 424 Greenwich-st, or No. 13 Ann-st.

CHARGE Chester, charge! so Mar-

mion cried
And kicking up his heels he died.
So die the bee-bugs murderons brood,
With Lvon's Powder overstrewed.
Harmless to man, the is sect crew
It very middenly "purs through"
They twist and squirm, but all in vain—
They fail and never rise again.
And rate and mice that taste his Pills,
Die on the florrs, the swirs, the sills;
Their h less they cannot live to flood,
But drop down dead where they have dined.
E. Lvon, No. 424 Broadway.

WOLFE'S AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHARPS; a Superlative Tonic, Dimeric, Anti Dyspeptic and Invigorating Cordia'.—The vigorous and invariable superiority of Wolfe's Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps, in all those cases of leciplent dropsy, badder and kidney complaints, for which pure Holland at his been prescribed by the regular medical faculty, universally, whenever they could obtain it, is now freely admitted by the most datinguished members of the profession, and the most entineedly successful practitioners in every part of the United States, to be superior to any article of the kind ever eliered for sale. No other Holland glu of equal purity of rectification, can be obtained, either in the American or foreign market, at any price. It is manufartured by the proprietor exclusively, at Schiedam, in Holland, by a process peculiar to his own factory. It is flavared a at medicated, not by the common hash berry, but by the cloice betanical variety of the aromate Italian Juniper berry, whose more viscus extract is distilled and rectified with its spirituous solvent, and thus becomes a concentrated tincture, of exquisite flavor and aroma a fragether transcendent in its coeffal and medicinal properties, ic any Holland gin hereofore known. Put up in quart and pint batties, and sold by the principal drogestis in the City are United States, and at the depot, 389 West, between Charles and Amosses UDOLPHO WOLFE.

Importer, No. 22 Beaver-st., New-York. WOLFE'S AROMATIC SCHIEDAM

the celebrated Hambeldt, writing in January last in a friend in Port Alegre, Brazil, says: "Fromme me, if possible, a few boaseas Bransmern's Pluts. They have performed many wonderful cures here in Say Sura, and they are inceed an excellent meeting. I was induced to try them and have respect great benefit from them. I fo merly felt great lassitude had no appetite, and could not sleep; but since I have taken these Pills I feel as if new vikor had entered my frame, all disagreeable symptoms have goes, and I hope to live acid exigor lie for some years to come." Those who are acquivated with the high obstractor of M Bonpland will confess that the above is a valuable recommendation of BRANDRATE'S FILLS. Thousands in this city have experienced the same results from this obstand purgative, which does not weaken, but imparts new his and vigor to every organ. Du ing bot weather they should be often used, as they will preventuary like and more, they will secure a large amount of vigorus health.

Sold at No. 412 Brandsay, No. 241 Hudson-et, and No. 274 Rowery. Principal Office for the present at No. 63 M BONFLAND, the companion of

More Scared THAN HURT .- Nathaniel

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1852,

For President, WINFIELD SCOTT of New-Jersey. For Pice-President, WILLIAM A. GRAHAM of North-Carolina

The Tribune is served in this City, Smokiya, Wil Hamsburgh and Jorsey City for 125 cents per week, payable to the carriers. Names sent through the Post-Office or Pempy Post will be promptly placed upon the Carriers' books.

THE WHIG ALMANAC for 1852, contains the complete vote for President in 1844 and 1848. For sale at this office.
Price 12; cents. It can be obtained in Baltimore, at Sur-

Congress .- The feature in the Senate yesterday was the introduction of a bill providing for a reconnoissance of the Chinese and Japanese Seas, upon which Mr. SEWARD delivered an able and highly interesting speech, which we have reported at length.

Several resolutions of inquiry in regard to California matters were adopted.

In the House there was a desperate struggle on the River and Herbor bill. The Committee disposed of a large number of amendments, by voting them down, and at 6 P. M. the bill was reported to the House. After trying to lay it on the table, to adjourn, &c., the bill was finally committed to the Committee on Commerce, and will come up again to-day.

By TELEGRAPH - We have from the East some interesting intelligence from Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick in regard to the fisheries. The New-Brunswick papers state that no seizures will be made unless the ships are actually and beyond all doubt trespassing. The affair of the Coral and Hyades was not settled.

A rumor comes from Norfolk that orders have been received at the Navy-Yard at that place to fit out the frigates Columbia and Savannah with all dispatch. Of course this referred to the fishing matter.

By way of Boston we have news from the Cape of Good Hope, where the Kaffirs have adopted a Guerrilla mode of warfare, and made traveling very unsafe.

Several shipwrecks, accidents and offences are rep rted by telegraph.

Mr. SEWARD has made another able and interesting speech in the Senate, which will be found on another page. It relates to the fisheries in the Pacific, and as is usual with the speeches of this Senator, opens up lofty and far-reaching views of statesmanship from which even those who disagree with his doctrines cannot withold a tribute of honest admiration.

We have received a collection of public documents in relation to the Fishery question, and especially intended to show the Colonial side of the matter. Only the great mass of news to which we are compelled to give precedence, prevents the more important of them from appearing in

our columns this morning. On the sailing of the Europa, which arrived here yesterday, the British Elections were about two thirds completed, and with the most favorable calculations as to the result of those yet to take place, the Ministry must be in a minority, on the Free Trade issue at least, by some eighty votes. But that issue they will let alone, while they attempt to keep in power on other grounds. If they are shrewd enough, we do not see why they should be ousted, but it is not likely that in the new Parliament they will meet with the tolerant treatment they experienced in the old. We learn that Lord Palmerston intends if possible to have the honor of turning them out and of coming in as the chief of a new Whig Cabinet. For our part, we should be glad to see the great "Firebrand" again in office. In Ireland the elections have been attended by dreadful riots and fights, in which Protestant mangled Catholic, and Catholic Protestant. At Belforth the melce was attended by marked riots on both sides, and life was lost. In France, there is no sign of a change of Ministry, though it is supposed that but for the active opposition of Rothschild, M. Fould might have come into office as Finance Minister. Rothschild owes his rival a grudge for his advice to the Provisional Government of 1848 to repudiate the public debt, a plan dictated less by patriotism than a desire to ruin the King of all the money-bags. No more talk of uniting the Legitimists and the Orleanists, but both branches of the Bourbons are further apart than ever, and each insisting with unalterable obstinacy on its special prerogatives, a fact which Mr. Louis Napoleon sheds no tears about. In Germany, the Zollverein question remains in statu quo, and the present indications are that two Customs Unions will be tormed, the one embracing Austria, with South Germany and Saxony, and the other Prussia, with Hanover and the Hanse towns. The latter will probably have a lower tariff than the former. In Italy some arrests have taken place, the crime of the arrested being that they had in their possession letters from Kossuth. The English have taken another tewn from the Birmans, but no booty : the war seems no nearer its end than at the beginning. The inhabitants of the coun-

MURDERS ON THE CLAY.

try, it seems, expect to be annexed to the

British dominions. A terrible hurricane

has taken place at Calcutta.

they should have mutinied against authority so depraved and unworthy. They might have obliged the commander and engineer to let the fires go down to their proper intensity, or if necessary, they might have put them out altogether. Under the circumstance, such an act would be a thousand times justifiable, and no jury could be found to give a verdict against the man who had saved lives by its performance.

We have never known an eventt to call forth so deep and genera' a burst of public indignation as this catastrophe. There is a universal demand for justice against the miserable men whose madness has thus desolated families, killing scores of human beings, either by fire or drowning, from one household murdering the father, from another the wife, and from another the lovely and tender child. We also trust that justice may be meted out to them, and that their punishment may only be the first instance of the strict enforcement of that responsibility which ought to weigh on all the conductors of great public conveyances. Let an example now be made, and let it be followed up on every succeeding case, till the crime of wilfully risking the lives of passengers is heard of no more.

But at the same time we should remember that the laxity of the laws and the carelessness of our steamboat management, is in a measure the fault of the public itself. The matter should have been attended to before. There should have been more stringent legislation, more rigorously enforced, and a more active public opinion. and a greater care. We cannot see that the want of these excuses the guilty parties in this instance; they knew that they were jeopardizing the lives of all on board, and did it with all the wicked recklessness of gamblers. The result sets the seal upon their criminality. and let that have its reward. But the racing of steamboats is a common thing. It is done in a thousand cases without calamity. It it is none the less dangerous. It must be prevented altogether. A law making it felony in all cases, punishable by fine and imprisonment, would tend powerfully to produce that result. Such a law must be had.

AN ALLY OF BRITISH POLICY.

We cut the following paragraph from a disquisition in favor of free trade, in The Racine Advocate:

"All see how detrimental tariffs would be between the States, yet they will not see the lojury of them be-tween us and other States. They will not see that a tariff between France and Belgium checks business, although they do see that a tariff between New York and Pennsylvania would. Then they point to Ireland, and say that Ireland has suffered for want of protection. Why, the manufacturers of Ireland were protected, as much protected as those of England. She suffered be cause her lords lived in England and spent her resources there, each one expending the industry of hundreds."

This is a specimen of the arguments with which the Loce-Foco journals seek to convince the people that they ought to vote for that candidate who has the best wishes of The London Times for his success, because he is sure to be a valuable

ally to the commercial policy of England. Of course Ireland was protected as much as England against other nations, but it was the protection that the vulture gives the lamb. Agairst England she had no protection whatever; with England she nioved the benefits of free trade, as they call it, and the consequence was that Irish industry was crushed by English competition, and in order to give English speculators absolute control of the Irish market, the people of the island were forced through that dis strous transition from argely manufacturing to exclusively agricultural employments, until, as Meagher expressed it, the only business that thrived there was that of the coffin-maker. Abenteeism no doubt was a very serious vil. taken in addition to the general poverty and weakness of the inhabitants, but had industry continued to be protected and to prosper and extend itself as it did under protection, all the nobles in the country night have staid away, and the people ould have borne it without a groan.

But if, as you say. Ireland has suffered nothing from British free trade, how do you account for the famine? How do you account for the fact that, while thousands were dying daily of starvation and diseases caused thereby, food enough was exported to England to have supplied the hunger of the destitute? Will you charge such facts as these, inhumanly, to the fault of the Irish nation, or blasphemously, to the fault of God's providence? They grew from neither of these causes. They were but the legitimate and perfect fruits of that commercial policy of which The London Times sees a great bulwark in the so-called Democratic party of this

And what folly to draw a comparison between the postion of the several States of this Union toward each other and the position of our country toward foreign powers, and especially toward England. Here, in the United States, the conditions of free trade exist. The States are parts of one political system, similar MURDERS ON THE CLAY.

J. Wyeth, Esq., of Fresh Pond, Cambridge, Mass., has apilr of grizzly bears, seat out from the California mines. Yesterdey in raing the captalia was aroused by fearful shouts and screeches. The mean-sevants and maid servants had risen early, to take a sail on the shore, whon they elsecovered one of the captalia pets leisurely walking down the bank, toward the water. The party at once concluded that "for one or all of them the time had come," and their shouts, groans and yelfs, were enough to frigaton every grizzly this side of the Rocky Mountains. It appeared that Bruta had, with the very best intentions, stepped out to take a bath. After bis ablution, the captain, with the assistance of bis men, coaxed him back to his cage, which was at once more securely festanced.

[Boston Transcript, 20th.]

MURDERS ON THE CLAY.

A surprising fact, when viewed in connection with its results, is that the passengers of financial and commercial monopogers of board their ill-fated Henry Clay, apprehensive as they were of danger, did not take the matter into their own hands.

End compel the officers to desist from their insane and criminal conduct. They were younger and weaker nations subject to England; to compel them to abandon manufactures and warnings in social and industrial development, not an immediately the spirit, or endowed with the power, of financial and commercial monopogers of danger, did not take the matter into their own hands.

But not such is British free trade. But not such is simply an ingenious contrivance to render insane and criminal conduct. They were younger and weaker nations subject to England; to compel them to abandon manufactures and warnings and their raw products. in social and industrial development, not

were neglected or received with brutal insult and to buy manufactured goods, both of course at her prices. This is not free trade; it is the farthest from it possible; it has nothing of it but the name. The conditions of free trade between England and this country do not exist and cannot until a long period of protection for American Industry shall have rendered us independent of British capital and British pauper labor. Until that time, to talk of ab dishing the tariff is nothing but subserviency to that commercial policy which has ruined Ireland and Portugal and Turkey, and from whose effects the North American Colonies are endeavoring to escape by a shrewd bargain with their wiser and luckier neighbors who have prospered under

-But to such subserviency the great Democratic' party is solemnly pledged and earnestly devoted. Therefore it is that the great organ of Manchester and Birmingham manufacturers and of London money-lenders gives its best wishes for the triumph of that party. For they know that such a triumph will keep the United States in dependence on themselves and prevent the rising of a greater and more fatal antagonist of their monopoly than the world has ever seen.

Congressional Plunder. We give below the Yeas and Nays in the House of Representatives, July 26, on the adoption of Mr. FOWLER's resolution to give to the new members of the present Congress all such books as were received by the members of the four preceding Congresses. The share of each will be even or eight hundred dollars' worth, we believe. Before the vote was taken, Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, caused the fortieth rule to be read, viz : No member shall vote on any question in the event of which he is immediately and particularly

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Y Kortz, Pa.
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O William, Chen.
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O William, Chen.
O Wandward, S.C.
O William, Chen. ers without the Speaker. Whige in Haller; Opposition in Roman; Distinctive Free Sailers, Small Cars. Y-Yeas, 87; N-Nays, 88; O-Absent or not

The Whig Students of Bowdoin College, (Me.,) have organized a Scott and Graham Club, with W. P. Drew, of Augusta, as its President. Among the resolutions passed on occasion of the organization, was one pledging a cheerful and cordial support to Gen. Scott as the chosen representative of the great principles of the Whig party, "principles upon the maintenance of which, we solemnly believe, the honorthe dignity, the safety of our country depend. In defense of these principles we are ready to buckle on our armor and do battle under a leader who never yet led his army but to victory-a leader whose unrivaled military tame is commensurate with the civilized world, and whose exploits in the field have been obscured by the pure and more lasting glory of a pacificator and a friend of mankind.

The Whig Cause in Maryland. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

FREDERICK, (Md.,) July 25, 1852. DEAR SIR: Old Frederick County is perfectly alive for Scott and GRAHAM. I do not know of a single Whig in the County that will not faithfully and ardently support the ticket. Such upanimity was unknown in the nominations of Generals Harrison and Taylor; and, notwithstanding this County and State gave large majorities for both these statesmen, "OLD MARYLAND" has fallen into line, and, my word for it, she will give a rousing majority next November for Old Chippewa. She has never yet faltered in the Whig cause, and I am sure she will not at the next elec-

Feeling in Northern Obio.

DEESDEN, Ohio, Thursday, July 21, 1852. In looking over The Tribune of July I see that you place Ohio in the list of doubtfuls. I cannot see the reason you have for doing so at the present time. The Wnigs of this State are better organized than they have been for years. The new paper started in Cleveland, under the title of The Forest City, is working wonders among the northern Free Soilers, bringing masses into the ranks of Scott and Graham, to the great consternation of the sham Democracy. We have heard numbers of the old and tried friends of the American Union, that have fought the battles of our Republic and have been sailing under the Loco-Foco banner, say that WINFIBLD SCOTT is the man that must have their cordial support.

Yours,

A merchant of Pittsburgh sued the exchange Bank of that city, a few days since, for receiping to redeem a \$5 aute on that bank, of which one fith part had been cut out. It was contended on the part of the Bank that by cutting from several in the same manner, a new note may be formed, and the Bank defranded of the value of it.

The Alderman, before whom the case was tried, de-cided that the prosecutor was emitted to only four do-lars, as the value of the note, and consequently rea-dered judgment in his favor to that smount.

BURNING OF THE HENRY CLAY. FURTHER PARTICULARS.

ACCOUNTS BY PASSENGERS. INDIGNATION MEETING.

CONTINUATION OF THE INQUEST.

FACTS AND RUMORS.

Scenes, Incidents, &c., &e.

The full extent of this dreadful calamity was not realized by the people at large until the minute and heart-rending details collected by the omnipresent Daily Papers of the City had been spread before them yesterday morning. Since our publication of yesterday we have heard almost innumerable incidents, all of which would be interesting, but we have not room for a tithe of them. We append from personal narratives, from the notes of our reporters, and from other papers, as many items of general importance as we have

We have positive assurances that the statement in regard to the Armenia's going by without rendering assistance is entirely incorrect. She did stop, lowered her boats and rendered all possible assistance. By the arrival of her boats, many of the passengers clinging to the burning boat, or struggling in the water were saved. One of the men employed on board the Armenia jumped overboard and saved a man's

Miss MARY RHODES, residing in the City of Brooklyn, was rescued from the water, with serious burns about her face and breast. She was placed on board of the steamer Armenia and

WILLIS B. PRESCOTT and his son, John W., of Louisiana, were seriously injured, and taken on board of the steamer Armenia.

JAMES J. JESSUP, the clerk of the steamer, was in the water, and had a narrow escape of his life. Mr. Jessup states that he had no record of the names of the passengers; and, further, that all the books, documents and monies in the office were lost.

Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, Commander of the Henry Clay, was on board, laboring under a severe illness. In his efforts to save others, after the fire broke out, he was in the water a long time; when taken out, he was unable to speak. He was brought to the City in the steamer Armenia. It is feared that he will not recover.

The principal pilot of the ill-fated steamer had his wife in the wheel-house, where she remained until the vessel struck, when he caught hold of her and jumped upon the shore.

A planter named EDWARD COOPER, residing at Memphis, Tenn., was overboard, and being an excellent swimmer, he rescued several females and then saved himself.

An incident worthy of note occurred at the time of the panic. A gallant young man named EDWARDS, who was on the taffrail, aft, observing a young lady in great danger from the fire, exclaimed, "Will you go with me into the water and run the risk of being drowned, or will you be burned to death?" The female accepted the noble offer, and both were saved.

A Mr. WAY, of Wellsville, Ohio, was among the passengers. When the Henry Clay first struck he swam ashore, procured a raft of several loose boards, and returned to save his wife. The drowning creatures about him, in their struggles for safety, broke up his raft, and compelled him to abandon it. The loose boards sustained quite a number of the sufferers above water until help came. Mr. Way got under the steamer's guard again, and sustained his wife and two other ladies until the small boats came up.

Before the Engineer (Mr. JACOB ZIMMERMAN) was compelled to leave his post, he arranged the valve properly, and left the machinery in full motion. The engine worked well until the vessel struck, when the machinery stopped with a crash, probably from the giving way of the timbers supporting it. When the Engineer and firemen reached the forward deck, they fell overpowered by the heat and suffocation to which they had been subjected.

We have heard of one or two instances of persons who were providentially prevented from taking passage by the fated boat. Among them were a centleman and his wife residing in the upper part of the City. They came on board the Henry Clay at Albany, when they ascertained that their laggage had been by mistake placed on board another boat. While endeavoring to procure its removal they were informed that the Henry Clay bad already cast off its fastenings, and they were thus compelled to remain on the other boat, much against their will.

Among the injured is Miss Tucker, niece of W. B. Prescott, Esq., who was returning with his family from the Springs. She now lies at the Waverly Hotel, in Broadway, having been jumped upon by the crowd, after being thrown from the upper to the lower deck and thence upon the shore. Her physician, Dr. Reese, has been in a .tendance through the night, and expresses great apprehension that her internal injuries are beyond remedy. Mr. Prescott, his lady and nephew escaned serious injury.

Abraham Crist, Esq., a well-known lawyer, resicing in Brooklyn, is supposed to have lost his life by the burning of the Henry Clay, on Wednesday. His wife and daughter were on board with him, and they returned home safe on the same evening, but the husband and father has not since been heard of. It is thought he was

Among those who narrowly escaped were Mr. A. H. Gough and his sister Ann E-Gough, of this City; they were in the stern till after the boat struck, and then succeeded in walk. ing along the narrow edge of the guards, outside he bulwark, till the flames forced them to jump nto 8 or 10 feet of water, whence they succreded in reaching the shore safely. Mr. G. thinks nearly all of them aft could have been landed safe. y in this manner. Mr. Gough is of the opinion shat but few, if any, were burned in the cabins, as he was the last one that left the after Gent.'s

The bodies of two children, one a boy of three years of age, the other a boy about twelve months old, who had been killed at the time of the burning of the steamer Henry Clay, were on Wednesday night brought to the depot of the Hudson River Railroad Co., when the Coroner was yesterday notified to hold inquests upon them. He proceeded to the place, but in consequence of the absence of witnesses, was obliged to postpone the inquisition until 9 o'clock this morning, at which time the witnesses and friends of the children are requested to attend. The inquests will be held in a room over the depôt in Hadson, near Chambers-st.

From the Wreck. Hundreds of persons arrived yesterday

morning at the scene of the disaster, in anxious search for friends and relatives.

The scene of excitem- nt whenever another body is recovered is heart-rending; all the bereaved friends rushing to the spot to know if it is his or her particular sorrow.

Miss Hawthorne, a sister of Nathaniel Hawthorne, the author, is among those who pershed. She was reading in the after-cabia whea the accident occurred, since when nothing has been heard from her. She had been to Saratoga for her health. She was about thirty years of

Three ladies, sisters, were on their way rom Michigan, and had traveled some 800 miles since Monday, two of whom are missing.

The John J. Speed, reported to be among the drawned, is supposed to be the eminent Inc. yer of that name belonging to Baltimore, who is sheent at the North. Mr. Speed was at Ithica, Tompkins Co., and there is no doubt it is him. He was a large, stout, good looking man, about 55, with a large head and neck.

Meeting of Passengers.

A large meeting of the survivors of the Henry Clay was held in the Gentleman's Parlor of the Astor House, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. [We quote from The Evening Times] The utmost is dignation was expressed against the offcers of both vessels, the Henry Clay and Armonia, for the culpable negligence which induced the terrible catastrophe. Koots of gentlemen were conversing to different parts of the building, and a determination to bring the offenders to the bar of public epinion, if not of justice, was manifested in a manger not to be min taken.

At 11 o'clock the meeting was called to order, and, on motion, Theodore Romsine, Esq. (lawyer) of this City, was chosen Chairman.

On taking the chair, Mr. Romaine addressed the sedience in an eloquent manner. He said he had been requested to preside at this occasion of melancholy interest, and while those with whom he was closely connected had been just saved, and that was all-his family were on board the Henry Clay-he did not know how many, then present, had cause to mourn for friends many, then present, had cause to mourn for friends mudiated or destroyed. He decounced the criminal carelessness, [A Voice—1 think rather the criminal recklessness.] It is true, (remarked the Chairman) the criminal, wicked recklessness of those latrosted with the lives of individuals, who, unminified the trust reposed in them, and actuated by a mean and pedyrivalry to accomplish an object of no importance to asy one had trified with life and property in a manner entirely inexcusable. You, goutlemen, are called to take section. The duty which you are to perform to one and above deliars and cents; one which calls upon you to take such a course as shall prevent the recurrence of such casualities. rence of such casualties.

The Chairman went on to state the penalties which

The Chairman went on to state the penalties which attach to the act.

One gentleman stated that, in his opinion, the number of persons dead is far greater than this been yet imagined. He believes from what ac saw, that the number of these who were burned to death is at least two to one, and probably five to one, to those already known one, and probably five to one, to those already known as best is drowned. He thinks that the bones of many will never be 'ound.

The Chairman went off it drafe the remedies the law

The Chairman went of to drate the remedies the law The Chairman went off to state the remedies the law lays open to sufferers by calamilies such as this. The owners and officers of a steamboost may be held to answer rightly for loss of personal services and property. For one, Mr R. effered his services as counsel grant-tonsly in bringing the perpetrators of this seed to justice, for the sake of guarding the public sgainst a recurrence of the catastrophes which have readered traveling so unsefe. A friend at his left (Mr. Lovell) had also proferred his services in a similar capacity. B sh, hissever, only on the condition that there should be no reward for anything that should be done. [Applianse]

The Chairman baying concluded his remarks, on motion, Mr. Berge, of this City, was appointed Secretary of the meeting; and E. O. Perrins, Atmorney-General of Tenessee, was subsequently chosen as additional Secretary.

Secretary.

The Chairman observed that as gentlemen now understood the objects for which the meeting was called, room was open for remarks from those present

Capt, G. F. Barnard said he was informed by a gentleman at his left, was was on board the Henry Clay at

the time of the desater, that he saw then feeding with tar. It is important for us to ascertain this fact, by binging up the firem in of the boat, and compelling them to testify.

The Chairman said we could not do this as citizens—

The Chairman said we could not do this as citizens—
it must be done by judicial process.

Capt. Bernard said the same gentleman asserted that
the Berny Clay took fire about a week ago, and that
the flames were extinguished with the utmost difficulty.

Mr. Van Dyck, of Paltacephia, moved the appointment of a Committee of five, to draft resolutions expressive of the rense of the meeting and also with a
view to embody some suggestions as to the proper
course of conduct to be pursued. Carried.

The Chairman appeinted, as such Committee, Mr.
Van Dyck, of Phila, Mr. E. S. Pailings, of N. Y. Capt.
Barnard, of N. Y.; Capt. Dean, of Pittsburgh, and
John B. Gourlay, of N. Y.

The Committee refered to deliberate.

Mr. Bergh, one of the Secretaries, said he was a passer ger on board the ill-fated vessel, and had a remark
or two to make. He was one of those who had tournaria.

or two to make. He was one of those who had to marast death. Many helpless women and children were crowd-ed togs ther in the after part of the best, to whom it well ed together in the after part of the beat, to wham it was impossible to lender the sid they required. He was severe upon the others of the boat for their crimical negligence. He has no hope of any punishment being awarded to the authors of the estamity by course of law, especially from our authorities. They have too much to do with politics. The indignant voice of the public is our only hope to make a remedy. It is to be heard through the press. He, therefore, called upon the ecitors of respectable journals to come our boldry, and to ascertain and pushed the ammes of such parties or such vessels as are known to be in the hallt of tri-

and to accertain and publish the names of such parties or such vessels as are known to be in the habit of triding with the lives of their passengers by practices such as that which produced the meisocholy event of yesterday. He requested that this might be done in order that the traveling public may peanly understand the peril they run in patronizing such conveyances.

These remarks were greated with great appliance.

A gentleman who was on board the Armenia, gave a detailed account of the race between the two boats. His account confirmed the story already related of the successful attempt of the Clay to head of the Armenia near Catabill, compelling her to take the stream to save successful attempt of the Clay to head off the Armeela near Catabill, compelling her to take the stream to save berself. The speaker came on board the Armeula & Kingston. The Armeula landed first at that point; the Clay was immediately behind her. The Armeula had proceeded shout half a mile when the Clay lettine dock. The Armeula stopped at another landing. [A videot Bristol | Bristol | Belstol, I believe, two or three miles from Kingston. The Armeula stopped, and the Clay did not. The vessels approached, the Clay three out her goards, and pressed toward the shore. [The speaker here proceeding to speak in rather complimentary terms of the efficers of the Armeula, he was interrupted by Capt. Barnard, who deemed the officers of that vessel equally guilty with those of the Heavy Clay. Some friendly sparring took place, but the sirst speaker did not urge the point.]

when prints to a passe, or New York, was a passenger on the Henry Clay. He was instrumental in saving several ladies, among whom was his daughter. He said be had traveled much on the Hudson, was acquainted with it for thirty or forry years, and had seen several occurrences of a melancholy character, both on that river, on it for thirty or forry years, and had seen several occurrences of a melaucholy character, both on that river, on the Eastern rivers and on the lakes, and did not allow himself to be alarmed. The Henry Clay left Albany on Wednesday morelig, some minutes provious to the time of leaving of the Ar ends. The Henry Clay made her first landing at Hudson. The Armenia ran through the western channel, passed on and landed at Caskill. B-tween Catkill and Bristol, the Clay cometate her suction, and they locked together. The Clay simple when she neared to shore the pilot found it absolutely necessary to shove away, and shove the Armenia off. The Clay moved on five or six miles ahead, when the fire took place. The Speaker first perceived an unimmon odor, and on locking down the ventilator, aw the vessel was on fire. He intimated this fact to the pilot or satisfant pilot; returned to see k his daughter; took her, with another young lady, up in the outside guard of the boat, and sto of there until it became necessary to leap into the water, which he did, and succeeded in rescaling the land with his burden in safety. He returned to the vessel and succeed in rescaling three other ladies; at tempted to go on board through the gangway, but could not, and was finally compelled to retire. He first managed to throw of several trunks, probably twenty, and among them some of his own. In giving the causes of the calamity, Mr. Ridden cast much blame upon the officers—first, for firing up to such a dangerous extent; secondly, for continuing to run the boat in her thed condition after remonstrance; and, talfully, that there were no first-buckets on board to extinguish the fi-mes; which he thinks might readily have been done had the buckets been there.

Mr. Perripe, Attorney-General of Tennessee, followed.

buckets been there.

Mr. Perrine, Attorney-General of Tennessee, followed to some sharp remarks, animadverting upon the tardy

to some sharp remarks, animate received the follow-course of justice.

The Chairman said he had just received the follow-The Chairman said he had just received the follow-The Lagrangian whose wife and child were ing letter from a gentleman whose wite and child were lost. It was sent to be read to the meeting. The letter

lost. It was sent to be read to the meeting. The letter is as follows:

IRVING HOUSE, NEW-YORK, July 23, 1852.

To the Survivors of the Heary Clay:

I see in The Herald a notice for a meeting of the passer gers, to be held at the Astor House this day, at 11 o'ctock, regret I cannot be with you, to enter my protest against the management of said beat.

I stood at the wheel-house, above Kingston, (I think I was, when the Armenia came alongside. I then though the manager of the Clay was to blame in crowding the armenia so near the abore. I immediately went to the make whom I supposed to be the captain, and protested against the boat racing. I also went two other times o him among the mean and a sufference of the captain, and protested against the boat racing. I also went two other times o him as importuned him signist such conduct. All the answer could get was, "No danger."

I had a wife and bittle daughter aboard, T yearsof ago; the